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Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council

Thematic cluster III: United Nations offices, peacebuilding support offices, integrated offices and commissions

United Nations Mission in Colombia

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report contains the proposed resource requirements for the United Nations Mission in Colombia for 2017, amounting to $67,252,100 gross ($64,167,300 net).

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I. Special political missions

United Nations Mission in Colombia

($64,167,300 net)

Background, mandate and objective

1. By its resolution 2261 (2016), the Security Council established a political mission of unarmed international observers to be the international component and coordinator of the tripartite mechanism that would monitor and verify the definitive bilateral ceasefire and cessation of hostilities between the Government of Colombia and the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia — People's Army (Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia — Ejército del Pueblo (FARC-EP)). The Security Council also mandated the mission to monitor and verify the laying down of arms. The resolution established an initial mandate of 12 months for the mission, which commenced following the signing of the peace agreement between the Government of Colombia and FARC-EP, on 26 September 2016.

2. On 31 October 2016, through an exchange of letters between the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (S/2016/902 and S/2016/923), the Council authorized the United Nations Mission in Colombia, as part of the tripartite Monitoring and Verification Mechanism established under the Agreement on the Bilateral and Definitive Ceasefire and the Cessation of Hostilities and the Laying Down of Arms, to commence the monitoring and verification of the ceasefire. The request for the activation of the tripartite Mechanism was made by the Government of Colombia and FARC-EP in their joint communiqué of 7 October 2016, following the rejection of the Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace by a narrow margin, in a plebiscite held on 2 October 2016. Negotiations are ongoing between the Government and FARC-EP as well as with opposition groups on a revised agreement or set of agreements. The United Nations Mission in Colombia has been undertaking ceasefire monitoring and verification activities, within the tripartite Mechanism, since 7 November 2016. The present proposal does not include provisions for the monitoring and verification of the laying down of arms by FARC-EP, which would begin following the entry into force of the revised peace agreement, which was signed in Bogota on 24 November 2016 and is awaiting ratification by the Congress of Colombia.

3. The Government of Colombia and FARC-EP have been engaged in peace talks since 2012. The talks have focused on a six-point agenda, which includes point 5, on the end of the conflict, including the bilateral ceasefire and the laying down of arms. The peace talks were conducted in a bilateral manner between the Government of Colombia and FARC-EP. Norway and Cuba acted as guarantor countries, with the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and Chile as accompanying countries.

4. In July 2015, the parties invited the United Nations to contribute to the discussions on verification and monitoring mechanisms held in the subcommission on end of conflict issues. The Secretary-General appointed Jean Arnault as his delegate to the subcommission. On 19 January 2016, the parties announced their decision to request the establishment of a United Nations political mission, made up of unarmed observers primarily from member countries of the Community of Latin

American and Caribbean States (CELAC) (see S/2016/53). The Mission would constitute the international component of a tripartite Monitoring and Verification Mechanism, with the participation of members of the Government of Colombia and FARC-EP, to oversee the bilateral ceasefire and definitive cessation of hostilities and, in its own capacity, to verify the laying down of arms.

5. In response to that request, on 25 January 2016, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 2261 (2016), in which it decided to establish a political mission. Prior to the adoption of a final peace agreement, the Council, in resolution 2261 (2016), requested the Secretary-General to initiate preparations immediately, including on the ground, and to present detailed recommendations to the Council for its consideration and approval regarding the size, operational aspects and mandate of the Mission.

6. The Mission deployed an advance team and initiated mission start-up activities in Bogota. Recommendations on the size, operational aspects and mandate of the Mission were transmitted to the Security Council in a letter dated 22 July 2016 from the Secretary-General to the President of the Council (S/2016/643) and further detailed in the report of the Secretary-General (S/2016/729). The recommendations were approved by the Council in its resolution 2307 (2016). The Mission established a presence in Bogota and eight regions, with preparations on the ground calibrated to advances in the peace process.

7. On 26 September 2016, the President of Colombia and the leader of FARC-EP signed the Final Agreement for Ending the Conflict and Building a Stable and Lasting Peace. The peace agreement included the Agreement on the Bilateral and Definitive Ceasefire and the Cessation of Hostilities and the Laying Down of Arms, the provisions of which, along with a set of protocols agreed separately between the parties, provided the framework for the operations of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism. One of the terms of the peace agreement was that its entry into force was to be subject to a plebiscite conducted in accordance with the modalities decided by the Constitutional Court.

8. In the plebiscite, which was held a week later, on 2 October 2016, the electorate rejected the peace agreement, with 50.25 per cent voting against and 49.75 per cent in favour. Thus, under the terms decided by the Constitutional Court, the agreement in its current form cannot be implemented. In response to the results of the plebiscite, the parties reconvened in Havana on 3 October 2016. Their discussions resulted in a joint communiqué, dated 7 October 2016, in which the following actions were outlined: (a) the establishment of a Government-led political dialogue with those who voted "no" in the plebiscite and the citizenry at large that could lead the parties to make adjustments in the peace agreement signed on 26 September 2016; (b) the design of a temporary protocol, establishing a clear separation of forces, rules of behaviour and the application of the tripartite monitoring mechanism referred to in resolution 2261 (2016), to consolidate the definitive bilateral ceasefire and cessation of hostilities and guarantee the security of both sides and the protection of communities in the conflict areas; and (c) the continuation of a series of confidence-building measures that had been put in place over the course of the previous year, such as humanitarian demining, the voluntary substitution of illicit crops, the release of minors from FARC-EP camps and the search for disappeared people, among other measures. In the same communiqué, the

two parties requested the Secretary-General and, through him, the Security Council to authorize the United Nations Mission in Colombia to monitor and verify the ceasefire and its protocol as the coordinator of the tripartite Monitoring and Verification Mechanism.

9. On 13 October 2016, the parties, along with the Special Representative of the Secretary-General, signed a Protocol for the Bilateral and Definitive Ceasefire and Cessation of Hostilities. The protocol sets out the commitment of the parties to observe the ceasefire and cessation of hostility provisions of the Agreement on the Bilateral and Definitive Ceasefire and the Cessation of Hostilities and the Laying Down of Arms. This includes commitments to refrain from a series of acts that could lead to armed confrontation, to refrain from any violence and threat of violence that may put the civilian population at risk, particularly acts motivated by gender, and a commitment to guarantee the security of all members of the tripartite Mechanism, responsible for verifying the ceasefire agreement, including the Mission's observers.

10. The basic tasks of the Mission would be those described in the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council (S/2016/729), namely (a) organizing the operations of the Mechanism, taking into account the coordination of tasks, threat analysis and logistical requirements; (b) monitoring the local sites and visiting FARC-EP camps; (c) monitoring the security zones and visiting redeployed army units; and (d) visiting neighbouring population centres in order to interact with the local population and authorities.

11. Under the protocol adopted on 13 October 2016, monitoring and verification would primarily take place in the environs of between 50 and 60 temporary pre-grouping positions, rather than the 27 transitional zones and points for normalization identified in the peace agreement. Verification of the separation of forces and compliance with the ceasefire rules would therefore entail periodic visits by the Mechanism, at the local headquarters level, to the temporary pre-grouping positions, the size of which would be larger than initially envisaged and would encompass the areas where FARC-EP are grouped, the 3-km-wide security zone and the areas of operations of military units.

12. Following the request to the Security Council in the joint communiqué and the signature of the protocol, as outlined above, the Secretary-General submitted a letter to the President of the Council, on 26 October 2016, recommending that the Council act expeditiously to authorize the United Nations Mission in Colombia to monitor and verify the implementation of the ceasefire, in accordance with the mandate previously defined in its resolutions 2261 (2016) and 2307 (2016) (S/2016/902). On 31 October 2016, the President of the Council responded with a letter authorizing the Mission to commence monitoring and observation activities in accordance with the request of the parties (S/2016/923). Implementation of the ceasefire monitoring role is a contribution that the United Nations has been making to the maintenance of calm on the ground in advance of the signature of the revised peace agreement, on 24 November 2016, which will be continued subsequent to the ratification and implementation of that agreement. The maintenance, monitoring and verification of the ceasefire by the Mechanism, with the United Nations as its international component, is helping to build confidence between the parties and remove any

uncertainty about the parties' commitment to peace and the commitment of the international community to supporting the entire peace process.

Cooperation with other entities

13. At the request of the Government of Colombia and FARC-EP and in keeping with Security Council resolutions 2261 (2016) and 2307 (2016), the Mission and the United Nations at Headquarters are continuing to engage closely with the members of CELAC and other interested Member States on the nomination and deployment of appropriately qualified observers for service with the Mission.

14. The Mission continues to maintain very close contact with the United Nations country team. It has benefited from the significant experience and expertise of the country team in terms of both logistics and operations, as well as their detailed knowledge of the conflict and local dynamics. The Mission and country team would have liaison mechanisms at the national level and in the departments and municipalities in which the Mission would be present. Moreover, the Mission would seek the continuation of country team support to participate in the training of observers and Mission staff on such issues as gender, challenges to the civilian population in conflict areas, the protection of children and the impact of illegal drugs.

15. Building upon the results of the scoping visits to local sites, the Mission would engage regularly with national, regional and local authorities, actors and the wider public, to foster awareness of the peace process, address questions and dispel misgivings that may exist with regard to the Mission's role, responsibilities and other concerns that would inevitably surface during the process of implementation.

16. As approved in Security Council resolution 2307 (2016), the Government of Colombia and the Mission would share the costs of activating and operating the Mechanism, exclusive of Government-provided security costs, in proportion to the number of national and international personnel in the Mechanism. Current planning indicates that the Mission's usage of facilities and infrastructure would be approximately 50 per cent of the total requirement. Furthermore, and in order to ensure the expeditious deployment of the Mechanism, resolution 2307 (2016) authorizes the Mission to share equally with the Government of Colombia the support required for the preparation and facilities management of the transitional zones and transitional points for normalization, for a 12-month period, which began on 26 September 2016, as authorized in Council resolution 2261 (2016).

Performance information

17. Since the deployment of an advance team to Bogota in February 2016 and the subsequent opening of the United Nations Mission in Colombia, the Mission has undertaken a broad range of planning and preparatory activities in preparation for the two tasks of ceasefire monitoring and verification of the laying down of arms. Working closely with FARC-EP as well as the Government of Colombia, more specifically the Presidency, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the High Commissioner for Peace, the police and the military, and the Peace Fund, the Mission has progressively developed plans and preparations for the role, structure, funding

model, operational needs and activation timeline for the tripartite Mechanism and additional obligations for the Mission itself, including the arms laydown process.

18. The recruitment of staff and training of arriving unarmed military and police observers has been a continuing focus of work of the advance team and the Mission. Subsequent efforts have focused on establishing a United Nations presence at the national, regional and local levels. After initial co-location with the United Nations Development Programme, the Mission established its national headquarters in August 2016. Staff and observers from the Mission have undertaken numerous visits to proposed locations for regional and local sites for the Mechanism. This has resulted in the establishment of six out of eight regional headquarters. The remaining two regional headquarters have formally defined their location and are currently operating from temporary offices while the headquarters are prepared. Detailed reconnaissance visits have been undertaken to 24 of the 27 proposed local zones and points identified in the peace agreements and related protocols, with the remaining three visits scheduled to be completed prior to the end of 2016. All of the visits have been undertaken in a tripartite manner, with representatives of the Mission, the Government and FARC-EP. Most recently, the Mission has been undertaking finalization and confirmation visits to the temporary team sites for the Mechanism (offices and accommodation facilities) in the local sites, with a view to starting to occupy those locations and commencing operations at the local level by the end of the year.

19. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and a small team of advisers have continued to engage extensively in the development of the peace agreement. This has involved numerous trips to Havana to assist the parties in the drafting and formulation of the aspects set out in the peace agreement referring to the ceasefires and the laying down of arms and the monitoring of both activities. Significant engagement was also required to develop a series of protocols, which were to guide the implementation of the agreement and its operationalization. Most significantly, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General and his team flew to Havana the day after the holding of the plebiscite, to work closely with government and FARC-EP counterparts. Within a week, the parties issued a communiqué reiterating their commitment to the ceasefire and requesting that the Security Council authorize the Mission to commence ceasefire monitoring and verification activities while the remainder of the peace agreement was renegotiated. Throughout the planning and preparatory phase, at both the national and regional levels, the Mission has undertaken extensive engagement with civil society, indigenous groups, religious leaders, community leaders, political leaders, activists and non-governmental organizations. It has worked closely with the United Nations country team and media actors to inform the population of the role of the Mission and the Mechanism. The Special Representative of the Secretary-General and a small team of advisers have also continued to engage extensively with Colombian actors in the development of the peace agreement.

Planning assumptions for 2017

20. The protocol of 13 October 2016 defines a transitional separation of forces that is to serve as a bridge between the current situation, in which the deployment of FARC-EP structures is too dispersed throughout the country for the ceasefire to be

reliably verified, and the separation of forces foreseen in the Agreement on the Bilateral and Definitive Ceasefire and the Cessation of Hostilities and the Laying Down of Arms, which will begin upon entry into force of the new peace agreement. The protocol defines that FARC-FP would move their fighters and militias to between 50 and 60 temporary pre-grouping points, whose number and locations are yet to be finalized. The armed forces would redeploy their units so that there would be a minimum distance of 3 km between them and FARC-EP camps established at each point. The points are to be situated in relative proximity, to the extent possible, to the 27 local zones and points where, under the peace agreement, FARC-EP was to gather its fighters and militias and the United Nations Mission in Colombia to receive their weapons.

21. For the first 30 days after the signing of the protocol, FARC-EP would be responsible for providing logistical support to the temporary pre-grouping points. Thereafter, the Government would take over the responsibility for the supply of necessary logistics to the pre-grouping points.

22. In order to deliver the tasks set out in the letter of the Secretary-General of 26 October 2016 (S/2016/902) and approved by the Security Council in its letter of 31 October 2016 (S/2016/923), the Mission and the Mechanism would adopt a phased approach to activating and operationalizing the Mechanism. In phase 1, those temporary pre-grouping points that are within daily commuting distance from one of the eight established regional headquarters for the Mission would be visited by tripartite observation teams, working out of the regional headquarters. In phase 2, temporary team sites for the Mechanism would be progressively established in each of the 27 transitional zones and points for normalization. Once established, the local team sites would be used as bases to mount monitoring and verification patrols in the pre-grouping points. Phase 3 would be the construction and operation of fixed team sites for the Mechanism in all 27 zones and points. Initial planning with the Government of Colombia indicates that phase 3 may be complete and all team sites working at full operational capacity by the end of January 2017.

23. In order to provide the appropriate level of engagement and credibility, each of the temporary pre-grouping points would be visited on a regular basis. In early 2017, once the team sites for the Mechanism are ready to be occupied, the full complement of United Nations observers would be deployed. Up to 12 United Nations observers, in coordination with observers from the Government and FARC-EP, would be deployed to each of the team sites. This number and distribution of observers is required in order to enable the conduct of multiple patrols to the pre-grouping points, to maintain a command post during operational activities, to engage with local communities and stakeholders and to maintain the flexibility to be able to respond to reports of potential violations and undertake investigations, where appropriate. The number also takes into account allowing for leave and compensatory time off as specified in the United Nations regulations governing such matters. The number of observers and the tasks outlined above represent the full operating capacity of the Mechanism.

24. In order to fulfil the tasks required for the verification of the protocol of 13 October 2016, as briefly outlined above, the Mission would require 400 observers. An additional 50 observers would be needed when the laying down of arms begins. The 400 observers must be given sufficient logistical support as they would be

covering a large number of sites in remote areas (50-60 temporary pre-grouping points, grouped around some 27 sites or points).

25. At the national level and within each of the eight regional headquarters for the Mechanism, there would be teams responsible for communications, threat analysis, operations, planning, logistical coordination and interaction with departmental authorities and civil society organizations. The number of observers for the Mechanism in each regional headquarters would be determined on the basis of the number of zones, points and temporary pre-grouping points under their responsibility. It is anticipated that the Mission would require an average of 11 observers and 9 civilian staff in each regional headquarters. The Government of Colombia and FARC-EP would each deploy an average of six observers to each of the regional headquarters.

26. In addition to the tasks outlined above, the national headquarters of the Mechanism, based in Bogota, would assume the overall direction and coordination of the Mechanism. Once fully operational, it would also host a specialist information management capability, public information staff and a multi-disciplinary investigation team that would support regional and local headquarters for the Mechanism in investigating alleged violations of the ceasefire and of the cessation of hostilities.

27. United Nations civilian staff would work alongside United Nations observers at all levels, collectively supporting the implementation of the mandate as the international component and coordinator of the Mechanism. The Mission is already operational in the national headquarters and eight regional offices. In those locations, the work of civilian staff encompasses analysis, political engagement, strategic and operational planning, public information, community and interest group engagement, coordination with the country team, the provision of mission support and the coordination of mission security. In order to perform those functions, the Mission requires 122 staff and United Nations Volunteers (UNV) at the national level and between 8 and 9 staff in each of the eight regional offices (68 staff and UNVs). At the local level, United Nations observers would be supported by up to 3 civilian staff or UNVs, who would provide direct support to the Mechanism as well as undertake in-depth engagement with the local civilian population (132 staff and UNVs).

Mission support

28. The mission support concept is premised upon the Government of Colombia being the primary provider of infrastructure and services to the Mission and to the Mechanism, with the United Nations providing services where the Organization has a comparative advantage in terms of timeliness and cost. The Mission has been planned with the expectation of a significant amount of logistical support from the Government of Colombia. The nature and extent of that support would be captured in a letter of assist between the Government and the Mission that, as of the time of writing, is under discussion. The letter would specify who would provide which services to the monitoring and verification effort and at what cost. Such an approach is intended to ensure the timely activation of the Mission and the Mechanism, to keep the costs to the Organization to a minimum and to ensure the rapid drawdown of the Mission upon completion of its mandate. There is an inherent risk with such an approach, in that the Mission is reliant on a provider who is a party to the

conflict for the effective operation of the Mission and the Mechanism and it may require that some mitigation measures be put in place, in case such measures need to be activated on short notice. The Mission plans to put prenegotiated commercial contracts in place as a contingency.

Security

29. The Government of Colombia, and specifically the national police, would assume responsibility for the security of the Mechanism and the Mission at large. At the national headquarters and at selected regional headquarters, external security provided by the National Police is already in place. At the local level, the National Police would escort the Mechanism on all tasks in order to ensure the safety and security of all Mechanism personnel. Very thorough and productive discussions have taken place between the Colombian authorities and the Department of Safety and Security with regard to security guarantees for United Nations staff and observers.

Laying down of arms

30. The Mission would continue planning for the task of monitoring the laying down of arms and engage with the parties on preparations for the next stages, including the movement into zones where the laying down of arms would occur upon the entry into force of the revised peace agreement signed on 24 November.

31. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures for the Mission are set out below.

Table 1
Objectives, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: To implement the definitive and bilateral ceasefire and cessation of hostilities

Expected accomplishments	*Indicators of achievement*	*Performance measures*	*2017*	*2016*	*2015*
(a) Compliance of both parties to the conflict with the definitive and bilateral ceasefire and cessation of hostilities, including the ceasefire protocol of 13 October 2016	(i) Number of cases of serious violations of the ceasefire agreement confirmed by the Mechanism	Target	0		
		Estimate			
		Actual			
	(ii) Limited geographical distribution of violations, with violations in less than 25 per cent of the transitional local zones for normalization and transitional local points for normalization	Target	Yes		
		Estimate			
		Actual			
	(iii) Number of violations known to be authorized by senior leaders within the parties to the conflict	Target	0		
		Estimate			
		Actual			
	(iv) FARC-EP members remain in agreed areas of separation in accordance with the ceasefire protocol	Target	Yes		
		Estimate			
		Actual			

	(v) Percentage of FARC-EP members reported as unaccounted for in spot checks and visits conducted by the Mechanism in encampment zones	Target	Less than 5 per cent
		Estimate	
		Actual	
	(vi) Number of FARC-EP personnel that the Mechanism encounters in uniform or with a weapon outside of the agreed separation of forces area per 1,000 FARC-EP personnel in camps	Target	Less than 1
		Estimate	
		Actual	
	(vii) Number of FARC-EP personnel that the Mechanism encounters in the security zone per 1,000 FARC-EP personnel in camps	Target	Less than 1
		Estimate	
		Actual	
	(viii) Government military force remains in agreed areas of separation in accordance with the ceasefire protocol (with the exception of the Mechanism security teams)	Target	Yes
		Estimate	
		Actual	
	(ix) Number of Government military forces that the Mechanism encounters outside of the agreed separation of forces area per 1,000 personnel	Target	Less than 1
		Estimate	
		Actual	
	(x) Number of Government Military Forces that the Mechanism encounters in the security zone per 1,000 personnel	Target	Less than 1
		Estimate	
		Actual	
(b) Effective implementation of the tripartite mechanism established by the parties to monitor and verify the ceasefire agreement	(i) Percentage of reported cases of alleged serious violations that resulted in an investigation by the Mechanism	Target	0 per cent
		Estimate	
		Actual	
	(ii) Alleged serious violations are investigated on a timely basis (started within 2 days)	Target	Yes
		Estimate	
		Actual	
	(iii) Widespread acceptance of the Mechanism across the population, Government of Colombia and FARC-EP	Target	Yes
		Estimate	
		Actual	
	(iv) International stakeholders support and engagement with guarantor and accompanying countries	Target	Yes
		Estimate	
		Actual	
	(v) Percentage of disagreements over alleged violations that are resolved through the Mechanism's dispute resolution process	Target	75 per cent
		Estimate	
		Actual	

Outputs

- Weekly reports on adherence and suspected violations (Mechanism and United Nations)
- Monthly analytical reports to the parties on adherence and suspected violations (United Nations)

- Monthly briefings to key domestic stakeholders (including community groups, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations and the church) on adherence (Mechanism and United Nations, separately)
- Monthly briefing to key international stakeholders (including Member States, regional organizations, international non-governmental organizations and international academic institutes) on adherence (United Nations)
- 40 workshops/training sessions for all Mechanism parties at the national, regional and local levels on the monitoring and verification process (Mechanism)
- 27 awareness briefings with FARC-EP and Government commanders on how the Mechanism would operate and on the shared understanding of what constitutes a violation
- Daily patrols of the zones, points and from 27 Mechanism team sites
- Daily patrols of the security zone (Mechanism) from 27 Mechanism team sites
- Daily patrols and office working hours in local villages (including United Nations civilians) to receive reports of complaints and alleged violations of the ceasefire from third parties (individuals and organizations) from 27 Mechanism team sites
- 20 tripartite investigations and reports into violations that require technical expertise and cannot be resolved at the local level (Mechanism)
- Regular spot checks and visits to FARC-EP camps by the Mechanism to monitor the presence of FARC-EP members in accordance with the agreed separation of forces
- Monthly trend analysis and regular reports to the parties and to the Security Council on compliance with the ceasefire agreement by the parties, the laying down of arms and progress in implementation of the Mission's mandate
- Regular media briefings and press conferences on issues related to the monitoring and verification of the ceasefire and the laying down of arms
- Daily monitoring and analysis of media coverage and public perceptions related to the implementation of the ceasefire and final peace agreements

External factors

32. The Mission is expected to achieve its objective and expected accomplishments provided that (a) the parties remain committed to adhering to the ceasefire agreement; (b) there is timely consideration and ratification by Congress of the revised peace agreement; (c) the Government of Colombia provides the logistic and operational support required to start up and maintain the operations of the Monitoring and Verification Mechanism; (d) the parties abide by the protocols and timelines agreed to for the implementation of the ceasefire agreement; and (e) the security situation remains calm and stable in areas traditionally held by FARC-EP where there is also the presence of other rebel groups, such as the National Liberation Army (Ejército de Liberación Nacional (ELN)), and criminal gangs (bandas criminales, also referred to as BACRIM).

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 2
Financial resources

(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2016			Requirements for 1 January-31 December 2017				
	Appropriations	Estimated expenditure[a]	Variance	Appropriation 2016	Total requirements	Non-recurrent requirements	Variance (2017-2016)	Net requirements for 2017[b]
Category	(1)	(2)	(3)=(1)-(2)	(4)=(1)	(5)	(6)	(7)=(5)-(4)	(8)=(5)-(3)
Military observers	–	2 275.4	(2 275.4)	–	11 138.7	–	11 138.7	13 414.1
Civilian personnel costs	–	3 212.2	(3 212.2)	–	22 028.3	–	22 028.3	25 240.5
Operational costs	–	9 139.6	(9 139.6)	–	31 000.3	129.3	31 000.3	40 139.9
Total	**–**	**14 627.2**	**(14 627.2)**	**–**	**64 167.3**	**129.3**	**64 167.3**	**78 794.5**

[a] The amount of estimated expenditures corresponds to the amount of commitment authorities approved to date and the additional commitment authority, submitted for the approval of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions.

[b] Net requirements after taking into account the estimated underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2016.

Table 3
Positions

	Professional categories and above								General service and related category			National staff		United Nations Volunteers		
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	Total	Field Security Service	General Service	Total international	National professional officer	Local level	Int	Nat	Grand total
Mission	1	1	1	4	19	25	34	**85**	26	–	**111**	47	55	57	3	**273**
Backstopping	–	–	–	–	1	3	2	**6**	–	1	**7**	–	–	–	–	**7**
Total	**1**	**1**	**1**	**4**	**20**	**28**	**36**	**91**	**26**	**1**	**118**	**47**	**55**	**57**	**3**	**280**

33. There was no appropriation for 2016, hence the requirements are being met through commitment authorities approved to date or will be met through an additional commitment authority, submitted for the approval of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions, for the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2261 (2016) and 2307 (2016). The expenditures relate to observers, civilian personnel and operational costs, including consultants; official travel; facilities and infrastructure; ground transportation; air transportation; communications; information technology; medical; and other supplies, services and equipment. Appropriation for the amount used against the commitment authorities is being sought in the context of the present report.

34. The estimated requirements for the United Nations Mission in Colombia for 2017 amount to $64,167,300 (net of staff assessment) and provide for costs relating to observers ($11,138,700) for 400 observers, civilian personnel costs ($22,028,300) for 280 positions (1 USG, 1 ASG, 1 D-2, 4 D-1, 20 P-5, 28 P-4, 36 P-3, 26 Field

Service, 1 General Service (Other level), 47 National Professional Officers, 55 Local level, and 60 United Nations Volunteers), as well as for operational costs ($31,000,300), comprising costs for consultants ($115,100), official travel ($1,608,400), facilities and infrastructure ($12,637,900) including maintenance services for 23 facilities for the Mechanism and the construction of more permanent structures, ground transportation ($2,862,000), including the rental of armoured vehicles for the Mechanism, air transportation ($5,169,400), communications ($6,138,900) including for the Mechanism camps, information technology ($2,041,800), medical ($222,000), and other supplies, services and equipment ($204,800).

35. In 2017, in relation to the implementation of Security Council resolutions 2261 (2016) and 2307 (2016), it is proposed that 280 positions be established in the United Nations Mission in Colombia. A total of 184 new positions are proposed for the substantive component, of which 7 would be based at United Nations headquarters as backstopping positions (1 P-5, 1 P-4 and 1 General Service (Other level) in the Department of Political Affairs and 2 P-4 and 2 P-3 in the Department of Field Support/Department of Peacekeeping Operations), and the remaining 177 positions would be based in the field. A total of 38 new positions are proposed for the security component, all based in the field, and 58 new positions are proposed for the mission support component, all of which would also be based in the field. Up to 400 observers would be deployed during 2017 to support the implementation of the mandate as part of the international component of the Mechanism.

Extrabudgetary resources

36. No extrabudgetary resources are projected for 2017 for the Mission.

II. Action requested of the General Assembly

37. **The General Assembly is requested to:**

(a) Approve the budget for the United Nations Mission in Colombia (Misión de las Naciones Unidas en Colombia) for 2017 amounting to $64,167,300, net of staff assessment;

(b) Appropriate, under the procedures provided for in paragraph 11 of annex I to resolution 41/213, an additional amount of $78,794,500 (net of staff assessment) under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017, after taking into account the estimated expenditures for 2016, amounting to $14,627,200;

(c) Appropriate an amount of $3,084,800 under section 36, Staff assessment, to be offset by a corresponding amount under income section 1, Income from staff assessment, of the programme budget for the biennium 2016-2017.